

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY.....JANUARY 16, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

FEDERAL COURT AT COVINGTON.—The United States Circuit and District Court for the District of Kentucky opened Monday morning. Judge Blane Baldwin presided. The Grand Jury was impaneled and sworn in.

There are one hundred and twenty-two new cases and twenty old ones on the docket to be tried.

Judge Ballard charged the jury upon various crimes, and finally came to the laws respecting treason. He declared that the words "adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort," in the Constitution, does not refer to or include rebels. Trading and trafficking generally with the disloyal States is not treason, but a party must be assisting in the carrying of war, either by bearing arms, or assisting in arms transportation supplies, to constitute treason. He advised that prisoners of war should not be indicted, as there could doubtless be an exchange of prisoners. The expression of opinion, or the denunciation of the Government, he said, was not treason.

By the following special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer, will be seen that the Executive has determined to head the demands of the Kentucky Legislature and other sources for the removal of Simon Cameron, and has appointed Hon. Benjamin F. Stanton, late Attorney-General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as the new Secretary of War. The following is the dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13, P. M.
To the Editor of the Enquirer:

It is quite generally reported in the several that President Lincoln, heading the demands of the Legislature of Kentucky, has resolved to supersede General Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, by the appointment of Hon. Benjamin F. Stanton, late Attorney-General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as the new Secretary of War. The following is the dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13, P. M.
To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Among the conservative men at the Capital, this act of the Executive is regarded as a killing blow to emancipationists, and out of Congress, will have a telling effect upon the border states.

"CLEVELAND."—

THE RIGHT STANTON.—The Stanton who is said to be on the point of succeeding Mr. Cameron in the War Department is also a M. Stanton, formerly of Ohio. He should not be confounded with Frederick P. Stanton, formerly of Tennessee, and now of Kansas, who contests Jim Lane's right to a seat in the Senate.

David Tod was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at Columbus, on Monday last. The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that the following sentiment from the Governor's inaugural address will not meet with the approbation of the ultra's of the Republican party, and the emancipationists of Ohio:

"Ohio must, in all time to come, be able to claim for herself her just share of the honor and glory of putting down this rebellion. In my opinion this object can be no more nobly served than by bringing to court punishment of the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and vigorous policy, that *we seek not the destruction of any of their domestic institutions, but by the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the nation*—*C. S.* to which their fathers with much hard labor together, should forever maintain their cause, to us with the solemn injunction that we together, should forever maintain their cause."

The Cincinnati Gazette, in its review of the inaugural address, passes over the portion of the above paragraph which is italicized, without comment.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.—The Chicago Evening Post, in noticing the position which has been made to the admission into the Senate of a new Senator from Oregon, Mr. Stark, on account of his alleged disloyalty, says the charges against him were unfounded and malicious—known to be such in Oregon. Mr. Stark is a Northern man, but was a Democrat, long-suffering and patient toward the South, as Douglass and Dickinson were, but true to the Union in war. It is astonishing that he should be kept out of his seat."

The Savannah News notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba, is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented through Capt. Gladding, to the soldiers of the Confederate Army, by a number of the Sonoritas of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads four or five inches long, from the finest linen fabrics; is white as driven snow, and soft as down. It is put up in neat little banks, and tastefully tied with colored ribbons. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana, and is set as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to our cause.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON BIBLE PUBLICATIONS.—In time of war or epidemic, the circulation of the Scriptures never fails to increase enormously. There reason for this fact is so obvious, that it need not be specified. The American Bible Society, during the last eight months, has issued 803,000 Bibles and Testaments, being \$21,000 of an increase over the like period for the preceding year. The average issue per working day is about 1,000 volumes, or seven volumes a minute. Since the commencement of the war, over half a million have been supplied to the volunteers.

We learn from Alexandria that the reported attempt to blow up the hospital was a mistake. A barrel of safety fuses and a number of boxes of matches had been left in the building, by the former occupant. Pieces of fuse were lighted; by whom, or for what purpose, is unknown, but no combustible materials were prepared and no fuse laid.

For a moment
Few are the days between North and
South, &c. &c. &c.

As we see it often reported in Black Republican newspapers, we hear it often said by men who do not like to see the war go on, and it is often said and repeated often in Congress. Let the South lay down her arms, cease hostilities, and terms will be made with the Federal government.

Let me lay down my arms, consider my grievances, by this, to write and talk thus. But when individual, get in an attitude, to do each himself, have they will to do it, and one proposes to lay down arms and settle some terms, always expected to be made. Then the good rule again appears.

Let me lay down my arms, consider my grievances, by this, to write and talk thus.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolution was, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the United States; and the commandant of the troops sent to repel the invasion, and the State have absolutely resolved to withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to withdraw, without disbanding their force.

1. It is resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; and such as there are now in Kentucky, Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary, the war, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth. Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this state to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH L. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thus, B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State, By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly exhort all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions pro-viding for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will be far as possible, relieved, and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities and respect in times of war as well as peace all the right guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, bands, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the state of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah L. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thus, B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State,

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,

St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old store of T. P. Pierson.)

AS SOMETHING NEW!

Deguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photo-

graphs, and Ivorytypes.

L. L. GOODWIN,

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

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